

Partly cloudy and warmer tonight and tomorrow.

The Washington Times

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ENGLISH PRIMATE REACHES CAPITAL IN FINE SPIRITS

Spends Day in Riding
About and Seeing
Sights.

A GUEST OF SATTERLEE

Makes Formal Call Upon the
President—Cordially
Received.

The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Thomas Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, is seeing the sights of the National Capital today.

The special train bearing the archbishop and Mrs. Davidson, his chaplain, Canon Ellison and the Rev. Mr. Holden, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Bishop and Mrs. Doane, of New York, reached the Pennsylvania Railroad station about midnight and was sidetracked until morning.

At 7:30 o'clock Dr. Devries, of St. Mark's, and W. H. Singleton, representing Bishop Satterlee, reached the station to escort the distinguished guests to the bishop's residence. None of the party was up at that hour and it was nearly 8:30 o'clock before the carriages left the depot. The archbishop's party was driven at once to Bishop Satterlee's home, 1407 Massachusetts Avenue, while Mr. Morgan and Bishop and Mrs. Doane went to the Arlington Hotel.

After the guests had rested a few minutes breakfast was served, and a special service of thanksgiving for the visitors' providential escape from death in the accident yesterday was held in the bishop's private chapel, the Rev. Dr. Devries conducting the ceremony.

Sir Mortimer Calls

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, called soon after to pay his respects and while he was there Gen. George L. Gillespie, chief of engineers, arrived to accompany the party to the White House and about the city. There was an almost continuous procession of friends' wagons and messengers bearing boxes of blossoms during the morning, and the house of the bishop was soon very prettily decorated. The formal afternoon call was made by the archbishop and his wife, and noted guests were from prominent persons in society and official life, irrespective of denotation.

At 10:30 the carriages in waiting were summoned, and the archbishop and his wife, accompanied by Bishop Satterlee, came out. The archbishop was informed by Bishop Satterlee that several newspaper photographers desired to secure his picture, and he posed very graciously upon the steps. The primate is a ruddy-faced, chubby-cheeked gentleman of apparently some sixty years, and wears knee breeches, silk stockings, and a most wonderful silk hat. The hat itself was sent to him by the archbishop, and it is a remarkable but for the ribbons that are looped and bowed from its shiny crown. Mrs. Davidson is a motherly-looking little woman who dresses in quiet taste and smiles cheerfully.

His Narrow Escape.

"None of the party, with the exception of the porter of the car and the maid, was injured in the accident," said Bishop Satterlee, in discussing the narrow escape of his guests from death upon the train. "The maid suffered a very badly bruised face, and the porter's leg was cut. The rest of the party were asleep, and the jolt scarcely awakened them."

Shortly after noon the archbishop was escorted to the White House by the British ambassador and Bishop Satterlee, where he was introduced to the President. The presentation took place in the President's office, in the west wing of the building.

From the White House, the archbishop's party, escorted by General Gillespie, went to the War Department, where the distinguished visitors were driven back to the residence of Bishop Satterlee, whose guests they are, and they were given an informal luncheon. At this luncheon were:

The Guests.

Sir Mortimer Durand, British ambassador to the United States; General and Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. (Continued on Second Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

A disturbance that has moved rapidly over the northern portion of the country has caused a general and decided rise in the temperature from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward, and also general showers over the same districts, except in the middle Atlantic States. There were light local showers in the interior of the West, while the Pacific States general rains continued. Heavy rain has again fallen in California, 3.66 inches having fallen at Red Bluff since Friday morning.

There will be rain tonight and Sunday in New England and the middle Atlantic States except the extreme southern portion, and in the lower lake region. There will be rain tonight in the Ohio valley, followed by partly cloudy weather Sunday.

It will be warmer tonight in the Atlantic and east Gulf States, and cooler Sunday in New England, the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 59
12 noon 58
1 p. m. 57
2 p. m. 57

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.
(Registered at Aikoff's Standard Thermometer.)
9 a. m. 59
12 noon 58
1 p. m. 57
2 p. m. 57

THE SUN.

Sun sets today 5:57
Sun rises tomorrow 5:49

TIDE TABLE.

Low tide today 2:30 p. m.
High tide today 7:30 a. m., 2:43 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 2:30 a. m., 2:43 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 7:34 a. m., 8:30 p. m.

THE FALL PILGRIMAGE TO THE ATTIC



"I've Found It!"

MAY BUY CONTROL OF CITIZENS' BANK

New York Interests Are
Negotiating.

DEAL CLOSES IN FORTNIGHT

May Indicate Intention to Consolidate
Institution with a Trust
Company.

Negotiations have been resumed looking to the purchase of a controlling interest in the Citizens' National Bank. Tentative propositions were made in this direction some time ago, but finally failed of conclusion because certain conditions could not be complied with.

The negotiations now pending are conducted in Washington, it is understood, on behalf of the same New York interests who were parties in the deal which resulted in the sale of the Citizens' National Bank. The matter has not proceeded so far that the time for a final settlement can now be indicated, but it is believed that a consummation may be looked for within a fortnight.

The stock of the Citizens' National Bank has been fairly active bid for on the local exchange of late, the bid price oscillating between 240 and 245. It can be stated upon what is believed to be good authority that the pending negotiations, if concluded, will be on the basis of about \$250 per share.

The prospective transfer of controlling interests in the Citizens' National Bank revives interest in the rumor which has been circulating for some time that this transaction is but a stepping stone to one of larger importance. When the former attempt was made to buy this bank it was stated that a leading trust company would probably be established. It is now thought that such an arrangement is more than likely to follow if the Citizens' Bank is brought under new control.

IRISH NATION DYING, SAYS JOHN REDMOND

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—To an audience of his countrymen that filled every seat in the Auditorium, John E. Redmond, Irish Nationalist, uttered this warning: "Our race is slipping from its moorings. It is dying. If we are passive and inactive, Ireland will cease to be the home of men and little children and fewer young men and women in that island than in any other can only be warranted off by acting in the living present. We must not neglect our opportunity."

Then he made this prediction: "We shall seize our opportunities. Before the oldest man in this audience is dead Ireland will have won a good measure of self-government." Resolutions were adopted declaring that the "certain, fixed and positive demand of the Irish people is and forever shall be 'home rule for Ireland.'"

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, Via Pennsylvania Railroad, tickets sold every Saturday and Sunday, good returning until Sunday night. All trains except Congressional Limited.—Adv.

CHAIN UP FORE'ER THE DOGS OF WAR URGE PEACEMAKERS

Petition Requesting President to Assemble
a New Congress of Nations Presented at
the White House by Union.

President Roosevelt received a distinguished company of "peace advocates" in the East Room of the White House at 2:30 this afternoon.

One hundred and twenty delegates from European parliaments, headed by Representative Bartholdi, president of the Interparliamentary Peace Union, thronged the East Room.

One of the memorable events in the history of the world peace movement occurred when M. Henri Gobart, of Switzerland, acting on behalf of the union, as general secretary, presented to the President of the United States a resolution in which the President is called upon to advocate a world conference for the consideration of universal peace.

There were many ladies in the party, as well as the delegates. Mrs. Roosevelt was present with the Executive to receive them.

The Resolution.

The resolution presented by M. Gobart follows: "Whereas enlightened public opinion and the spirit of modern civilization alike demand that controversies between nations be settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals are settled, that is, by the judgment of courts in accordance with recognized principles of law.

"This conference requests that the several governments of the world send delegates to an international conference to be convened at a time and place to be agreed upon by them for the consideration of the following questions:

"1. Questions for the consideration of which the conference at The Hague expressed the wish that a future congress be called.

"2. The negotiation of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened.

"3. The advisability of creating a congress of nations to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions.

"And, respectfully and cordially, requests the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to such a conference."

Bartholdi's Address.

Mr. Bartholdi presented the delegates to the President. He said: "Mr. President: I have the honor, as president of the Interparliamentary Union, to present to you the delegates of that organization who have attended the twelfth conference for the promotion of international arbitration, recently held at St. Louis, the first of its kind in the United States, and who are now about to return to their European homes after a tour of part of our great country which they have made as guests of the nation and upon the special invitation of the Congress of the United States."

"Fourteen different countries of Eu-

rope and, including the American Congress, fifteen parliaments of the world are represented here by actual bearers of mandates from the people to pay their respects to you, sir, and to advise you of the purpose of their noble mission.

All Legislators.

"The Interparliamentary Union which they represent is composed of members of national legislative bodies who believe that peace between the several nations is just as desirable as peace between individuals of one and the same nation, and that peace can be secured and maintained by exactly the same means, namely, by arbitration. They hold, in other words, that differences between nations can, and should, be settled by the arbitration of an international tribunal, the same as differences between individuals in all civilized countries are now settled by the arbitration of local courts.

"If I were permitted on behalf of my colleagues to further accentuate this belief, I would express it in this way: The necessity of social order requires that the differences between individuals of one and the same nation, no matter what might be involved, be settled by exactly the same means, namely, by arbitration. They hold, in other words, that differences between nations can, and should, be settled by the arbitration of an international tribunal, the same as differences between individuals in all civilized countries are now settled by the arbitration of local courts.

"On this platform for the Interparliamentary Union has grown from a small gathering of well-meaning friends of arbitration to a powerful organization, extending its influence in all parliaments of the civilized world, the reason of its growth being, possibly, that its aims and objects are just. This organization looks upon you, Mr. President, as a champion of its cause ever since you have, by actual performance, recognized the Hague court and had referred to it the American people being committed by these, and by many other precedents to the principles of international arbitration. It is the belief of our present that the people, irrespective of party, would applaud your taking the initiative in the convening of a second conference of governments, which, we hope and trust, would result in the completion of the work begun at The Hague, in the negotiation of further arbitration treaties, and in the establishment of an international court of justice."

(Continued on Third Page.)

Wineman's Brown Suits—914 F. Adv.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL HAS FEVER

Six Cases of Typhoid Now
at the Institution.

KEPT SECRET WHOLE MONTH

Peculiar Actions of Those in Authority
Revealed by the Preliminary
Investigation Made.

At the Industrial Home School, near the Naval Observatory, where about 120 children are cared for, an outbreak of typhoid fever, which threatens to be widespread among the children, is raging under peculiar circumstances.

The first indication of such a condition of affairs was given this morning when the Health Department received from Dr. J. T. R. Appleby reports of six cases of the disease among children between the ages of ten and thirteen years.

Dr. W. C. Walsh, of the Health Department, reports that six other children are sick at the school, with fever of a mild type. The children stricken with typhoid are U. M. Raley, Earl Liehl, Newton Loring, Joseph Abizaid, James Coyle, and May Stuber. They are all kept at the school, and are receiving the best medical attention.

Slow in Reporting

A peculiar feature of the affair is that it was asserted at the school this afternoon that the first case was discovered there a month ago, although the records of the Health Department do not show that it was reported before this morning. The law requires the attending physician to report every typhoid case that comes under his observation within forty-eight hours after he has discovered it.

It was also asserted that one of the six cases reported today is convalescent, two others, however, being in a serious condition. Officials of the Health Department say that nine days ago Charles W. Skinner, superintendent of the institution, took them a bottle of water which he wanted analyzed, saying it was from a spring on the school grounds. It was found to be contaminated, and the Health Office warned the school authorities to keep the children from drinking the spring water.

Gave Up Spring Water

Since that time, say the school authorities, the children have been drinking boiled Potomac water. That, however, has continued only eight days. The Health Department heard this afternoon, through newspaper men, that the disease was said to have been at the school for a month. An inspector was immediately detailed to find out the true state of affairs at the school. The authorities had thought that the cases of typhoid had been reported as soon as discovered.

They said this afternoon the disease might not be due to the spring, although it is situated below the boiler room of the institution. The sample they analyzed was brought to them in a preserve jar, which was not thoroughly cleaned, and in this way it was not a fair sample.

Investigation is now being made into every phase of the surprising situation.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a year.—Adv.

RUSSIAN FLANKS BOTH TURNED BY OYAMA IN FIGHT

Japanese Drive Enemy Northward—Retreating Forces Are Concentrating at Tie Pass, Where Next Battle Will Occur.

UNABLE TO HOLD MUKDEN, KUROPATKIN FALLS BACK

General Linevitch Ordered to Harbin—Japs Gain Important Posts at Port Arthur in Heavy Artillery Fight.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The Tokyo correspondent of the "Tageblatt" reports that Field Marshal Oyama is driving the Russians at Mukden northward and has succeeded in turning Kuropatkin on both flanks.

Japanese cavalry patrols, the correspondent says, have reached the vicinity of Tie Pass.

The Mukden correspondent of the same paper confirms the report that both Russian flanks have been turned in a battle near Mukden.

It has become impossible, he says, for Kuropatkin to make any serious attempt to hold Mukden.

The Russian army is concentrating at Tie Pass.

ORDERED TO HARBIN.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the I News wires that the orders issued to Lieut. General Linevitch, to lead his force from Vladivostok toward Gensan, Korea, and thus threaten the Japanese communications, have been countermanded. Linevitch is now ordered to go to Harbin.

JAP GAINS AT PORT ARTHUR.

CHEFOO, Sept. 24.—The heaviest bombardment since the land attack on Port Arthur began was opened on September 19. New Japanese heavy guns, firing two shots a minute, were trained on the fortifications.

The fighting lasted for twenty-four hours, and was followed by a cannonade of minor fierceness, which lasted for forty-eight hours. Slight gains by the Japanese are reported.

Port Arthur Must Fall So That Oyama May Win

PARIS, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the Japanese, with that complete disregard for annihilation which has marked their fighting throughout the war, are now engaged at Port Arthur in the fiercest battle of the campaign.

Whole battalions are said to have been mowed down in the onslaught, or blown up by the subterranean mines which the Russians have planted along the roads which the assaulting army must pass.

Demand for Surrender.

ROME, Sept. 24.—According to a telegram to the newspaper "Italia Militaire" from Chefoo, the Japanese commanders about Port Arthur have sent another demand for surrender to General Stoessel.

The exterior forts, says the telegram, are now in the hands of the Japanese, while three of the interior forts have been wrecked by Japanese shell fire.

Stoessel is expected to refuse the demand for surrender, in which event a general assault with more determination than has as yet been employed, will be begun tonight.

Oyama Gives Three Days.

TIENSIN, Sept. 24.—It is reported here that Field Marshal Oyama has sent a message to the Japanese commanders about Port Arthur, urging them to make desperate efforts to take Port Arthur within the next three days, so as to release 50,000 Japanese troops which are needed in the campaign against Kuropatkin.

Cholera at Port Arthur.

KIN-CHOW, Manchuria, Sept. 24.—A Russian naval officer here has received official advice which state that cholera has broken out at Port Arthur, and that it is feared the sickness will become epidemic.

Battle Not Begun.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 24.—Kuropatkin reports under today's date that he has received no news of the serious engagement of any of his troops.

HEAPS OF DEAD ARE INCINERATED

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Tokyo correspondent of the "Express" says that the Japanese have abandoned their attempt to tunnel under Port Arthur owing to the difficulties encountered in the work. They found that they would have to drill through solid rock.

An opportunity has now occurred to dispose of the corpses outside the fortress. Wholesale cremation was necessary to prevent a pestilence. The bodies were piled in great heaps and oil poured over them. Then they were set on fire. The stench from the decomposing remains was so great that it affected Dalny.

JAPAN WILL MEET WAR EXPENSES

TOKYO, Sept. 24.—It is believed that at the cabinet meeting on Wednesday the question was discussed of raising funds for the next fiscal year and that a salt monopoly and a tax on silk were decided upon.

A dispatch from Hakodate reports that yesterday the British steamer Crusader, a vessel of 4,029 tons, bound from Portland, Ore., for Vladivostok, attempted to pass through Tsugaru Strait. She was captured by a torpedo boat and taken to Hakodate.

A press dispatch from Liao-Yang says that the Russian outposts on the east and southeast fronts have retired several miles toward Mukden.

The "Kokura," whose forecasts are usually based on special information, says it expects that "a very decisive" battle will be fought at Mukden.

The "Asahi" interprets the Russian persistency at Port Arthur to the determination of the Czar and Admiral Alexeeff to make the fortress the center of the Russian general strategy. General Stoessel is making great efforts, it says, to strengthen the court's view.

While firing upon ambulances for the purpose of enraging the Japanese troops, he has made the garrison believe that he must defend the fortress until the last. He says the Czar will hardly abandon the idea of saving them.

Accordingly, Kuropatkin lingers at Mukden in the face of great topographical disadvantages. The paper remarks that the more persistent is the defense of Port Arthur the easier their next campaign will be.

The condition of the crown prince of Korea, who is ill with scarlet fever, has improved.

The authorities here, at the request of the Korean government, will dispatch two experts to reform the Korean system of weights and measures.

SPIES REVEAL RUSSIAN PLANS

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the "Morning Post" from Berlin says Captain Klado, one of Admiral Skrydloff's staff officers has returned from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg where, according to German correspondents, he has been giving his views of the situation.

He claims that the Russians can make no plans which are not revealed to the Japanese by Chinese spies. This